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WILL some wise person kindly inform an ignorant world why one class of papers which always support the Democratic cause and ticket are labeled "independent?"

. THE cold fact which confronts the Democratic romancers is that the receipts of the government for the first half of the current year were \$7,000,000 more than the expenditures.

FEW sensible citizens want the United States to go to war with Chili or any other country if it can be helped; but if war is necessary to preserve the national self-respect, then war let it be.

EVEN the nitra prohibition Republicans in Iowa are declaring that next year national issues shall be considered to the exclusion of any local question which has divided party councils.

THE Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution no only declares for Hill for President because Georgia is for him, but it devotes an editorial to giving reasons why the Democratic national convention should be held in New York city.

THE Louisville Commercial advises the Kentucky Legislature, which has been wrestling with the silver question, to "attend to its own business and let national politics alone." That is one of the hardest things for State legislatures

to do. A DEMOCRATIC exchange declares that Grover Cleveland is a "political necessity." As necessity is the mother of invention he is probably expected to bring forth a plan to harmonize the · Democratic party on the tariff and silver questions.

THE fact that the deposits in the New York banks last Saturday amounted to \$486,000,000, against \$398,000,000 a year ago, and that money is declared to be abundant in all Western cities, is an argument in favor of letting things alone at the Washington end.

If the New York police had not divulged the fact of the arrest of the man who was moved by an impulse to cut the threats of persons who appear on the streets inebriated the fame of such a slasher might have been made to do more to promote sobriety than a half dozen political prohibition clubs.

DURING the past three years Tammany has added \$6,000,000 to the debt of New York city, and increased its annual expenditures from \$35,000,000 in 1883 to \$50,000,000 in 1892. The New York Herald calls attention to the fact that all of Tammany's old schemes of plunder defeated by previous legislatures are being pushed in the present.

THE New York Herald, opposing the idea of holding the Democratic national convention in New York city, warns Tammany that "if the impression is given that Tammany wants to run the country as well as the State the party will be seriously handicapped." "The impression?" The intelligent people of the country know that Tammany's tiger is seeking the whole country,

This city did not consider it necessary to send a car-load of beer-720 bottles being deemed sufficient-to Washington as a bid for the national Democratic convention, but if it becomes a question of beer the country should understand that Indianapolis is in it. The product of our breweries is equal to the best in the land, and their capacity is more than equal to the largest Democratic convention ever held.

THE proper upholding of the national dignity by demanding reparation and apology from Chili for its injuries and insults to citizens of the United States. such demand to be supported by force, if necessary, will have a much greater effect than the mere reduction of that little South American state to a suitable degree of humility. When it is once understood that this government is ready to protect its citizens wherever they may be in the world, the United States will rank among nations as its power and importance give it a right to. and not till then.

Two years ago the Democrats made a great uproar because the Republican majority in the House of Representatives of the Fifty-first Congress began the business of legislation under the forms and usages of "general parliamentary law," and so continued until a code of rules had been framed and adopted. One would have thought, to | Guns are made at the Washington navyhear their outcry at that time, that the liberties of the country had been sacrithe Democratic majority in the present | it is done at a loss. If these things can-House are doing the same thing. Con- | not be done by government employes | very generally in both branches. Now,

been made in framing them. Meanwhile, the House is proceeding under the forms of general parliamentary law, just as it did two years ago when the Democrats made such a hullaballoo. What a set of humbugs they are!

A BRITISH VIEW OF CHILI'S REVOLUTION

When the revolution broke out Chili the London Times sent Mr. M. H. Hervey thither as a special correspondent. He is vouched for as a man of the highest integrity and ability, and, as such, he went to Chili to ascertain the facts and report them to that newspaper. It seems the facts did not prove acceptable to the British newspaper, as they did not promote British aims and interests in South America. Therefore, he was silenced and finally recalled, because, as he put it, "he had not lived long enough to accept a commission as descriptive writer for a nitrate king." But Mr. Hervey saw a great deal, and much that he saw he has put into a book entitled "Dark Days in Chili," which contains valuable information regarding the causes of the revolution. According to Mr. Hervey the opponents of Balmaceda did not accuse him of violating the Constitution, but the unwritten law, which they held to be higher than the Constitution. Balmaceda was the President, chosen by the Liberal party, the first of that side who had ever held the office. While the aristocratic party held the presidency the powers of that office were never called into question. As Mr. Hervey tells the story, it was a conflict between the popular party and the aristocracy. Because of their extravagance many of the so-called aristocracy bad fallen into inextricable financial difficulty, and the unfortunate ones looked to the public treasury for support as government officers. These were refused by Balmaceda, and, as a Liberal was sure to succeed him, these people became desperate. The clericals took sides against Balmaceda because he established civil marriages and cut down ecclesiastical revenues. The large foreign element, particularly the British, was hostile because he had intimated that an end must be put to the giving of extensive grants and concessions which had hitherto been made to European syndicates. This made Colonel North, the British nitrate king, his enemy, and Mr. Hervey says that the revolutionists boasted that they were backed by the whole nitrate interest, as well as by the moral support of the British government and navy. He intimates that the nitrate kings furnished the cargo of the

It has been charged that the American naval officers in Chilian waters were too pronounced in their sympathies for Balmaceda. While Mr. Hervey found that the officers of the Baltimore expressed opinions in favor of Balmaceda, he says that it was because they believed the revolution had been worked up by agitators in behalf of European nitrate syndicates. But if the sympathies of American officers who maintained a strict neutrality was a cause of complaint, what could be said in defense of the British officers? According to Hervey, they made known their sympathies with the revolutionists and extended them aid. British papers have complained that Minister Egan has exceeded his powers. The author gives nothing to sustain this charge, but we may be sure he would if he had been in possession of the proof. On the other hand, he shows that the British minister interfered in an outrageous manner. Three meh had been discovered in a plot to blow up one of Balmaceda's ships, and were sentenced to be shot. One of them claimed to be a British citizen, and, despite the fact that he was caught in an act which deprived him of all right to claim the protection of citizenship, Minister Kennedy went to Balmaceda to intercede for the life of the culprit, and threatened the President with personal reprisals should the revolution triumph. Mr. Hervey expresses the British hatred for Minister Egan, calling him "an ill-chosen representative," because he had "stood for many years beyond the pale of British society," as if that fact should have any influence in the se-

Itata and the repeating rifles with which

the final defeat of Balmaceda was ac-

complished.

Mr. Hervey declares that Balmaceda has a numerous and devoted following with the better class, and that he represented the aspirations of the multitude against an oligarchy. He declares that the revolution was the success of reaction, and this is not the age of reaction. The present government is founded upon a compromise of incompatible elements, and division is sure to come. Balmaceda was crushed by foreign influence. British and German officers virtually created the army of the revolutionists, and the money of British and other European nitrate syndicates supported the revolution. Such, at least, is the opinion of an unprejudiced and evidently intelligent British correspondent.

lection of a minister to any other gov-

ernment than Great B tain.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF BAILWAYS. There are some people in this country, and a few intelligent ones, who believe that the government could run the 165,-000 miles of railroad in the United States more satisfactorily to and much more economicthan the soulless corporanow controlling them or rather will. Long arguments have made to sustain that view, but the opinion has not gained much ground because practical people have during its first one hundred years, government has no special capacity for practical business. It hires all its mails carried. All of its river and harbor improvements, all of its public buildings, and nearly all of its war ships have been made by contract with outside parties. The navy-yards of the government are, as a rule, places for repair. yard, but most of that sort of work is done by individuals. The mails carry

uals, it is useless to talk about the management and running of railroads by the government. We are often told that the railways of Germany are owned and operated by the government, and that such management is successful. Prussia has only 13,700 miles of railway, and the latest report shows that it has cost the government \$9,660,000 in excess of the receipts to operate them. If, in a thickly populated country, and on 13,700 miles of line, a practically absolute government fails to make railroading profitable, what would be the result with our 165,000 miles, much of which now scarcely pays running expenses and interest on its bonds? The street railways of London are well managed by private corporations at a profit. In Huddersfield, England, a populous and compact city, the street railways are managed by the city authorities. Last year the cost of running considerably exceeded the receipts, and the tax-payers were compelled to make up the deficit. It would be a big deficit on our railway system, and the chances are that no one would gain by the change except an army of officials and employes. It is one of the reforms which may be left until the country has learned more. Meanwhile, the government might try its hand in stimulating the construction of good

PROSPERITY IN KANSAS.

The abundant crops of last year, in connection with other conditions, fully justify the general expectation of good times this year. A curious result of this state of feeling is that in Kansas conservative people are becoming apprehensive that the new era of prosperity now dawning in the State may lead up to another period of town booming and real-estate speculation. A year ago people believe that Kansas would never see prosperous days again. Now many persons are expressing the hope that the good times, which are evidently coming, will not result in another era of realestate speculation. It is not likely to. "The burnt child fears the fire," and communities which have passed through that experience are not apt to court it again. Almost every Western State and most Western cities have to pass through one such experience, but they are not likely to pass through a second if they can possibly avoid it. Kansas can stand a good deal of prosperity during the next few years without any fear of inducing a period of real-estate speculation like that of a few years ago. The conditions which led to inflated prices of farm lands and to the booming of new towns have passed away, never to return. The farms are there and the towns are there, and the country and cities will continue to grow, but it will be a healthy and not a forced growth. The towns may not grow very fast during the next few years, because, owing to speculative methods, they are already far in advance of the development o the country, but the country will eventually overtake them, and they will come out all right unless they are so unfortunate as to be caught again in the cyclone of speculation. What Kansas needs now is rest and healthy growth.

FREE DELIVERY FOR THE COUNTRY.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution comes to the front in a double-leaded editorial demanding the extension of the free-delivery system for rural districts. As between a free delivery for towns or villages of five hundred inhabitants and the rural districts, the Constitution is in favor of the latter, and gives the fol-

This proposition is almost too plain to require argument. In the towns the people are all collected together within easy walking distance of the postoffice, and they are able to post their letters and call for their mail once or twice a day without losing time from their work or business. But out in the country among the farmers it is very different. When they go to town for their mail they lose time and labor, and the wear tear of their conveyances should also be considered. There are other strong arguments in favor ree rural mail delivery. It would in crease correspondence and cause more newspapers and periodicals to circulate out in the country. Such results would be educational. First-class mail facilities would make the dwellers on lonely farms and plantations more intelligent and better educated. They would be brought in touch with the progress of the great world They would be more contented and better able to improve their condition. Naturally, all this would tend to remove the distaste which many people have for farm life, and the country would become more thickly settled. Give the farmers this convenience and the inevitable effect will be more and better schools, more enjoyable social conditions and a more prosperous business and industrial outlook,

There is a deal of sound sense in the foregoing; and, in assuming, as the Constitution does, that "the mail service is not run for revenue, but for the convenience of the whole people," those who set themselves about refuting it will find they have undertaken no easy task. To at least one-third the people of the country the postoffice is so distant that it requires from one to three hours' time to avail themselves of its privileges every day. The result is that they only "get the mail once a week." A daily paper, for all the days except the last, would be of little account, and market reports can be of no value whatever. As the Constitution says, isolation is one of the great objections to farm life. Once it was the severity of the labor, but now that is largely obviated by labor-saving machinery. The objection now most heard is that "the farm is out of the world." It is out of the world chiefly because it has not regular and frequent communication with the town. Have the mails distribnted from the postoffice once a day and learned that, as it has been constituted | letters collected at the same time, and this objection will be set aside. In proportion to the numbers, the country contains more really intelligent people who would appreciate a daily paper than the city, and yet it is comparatively rare that one is found in the home of a farmer; the reason is the great inconvenience of getting such a paper from the postoffice regularly. Mr. O'Donnell, Republican, of Michigan, has presented in the House a bill providing for a free delivery for rural communities, and s ficed beyond all hope of recovery. Yet | bundles cheaper than the expresses, but | Washington telegram says that it will receive the support of the Republicans

measure and deliver it out of the hands of the skinflint variety of statesmen, like Holman, it can claim for its party half the glory of the adoption of a measure the usefulness of which cannot well be overestimated.

MISREPRESENTING THE SILVER ACT.

The Pittsburg Dispatch, in a recent issue, makes the following statement regarding the operations of the Sherman silver act of 1890:

The United States will do much better for itself and the people by spending the money required to purchase 54,000,000 ounces of silver annually in connecting its water highways and giving the people cheap transportation than by putting the same sum into silver to he idle and useless in the treasury vaults.

The Journal does not wish to appear censorious, but it does think that it is high time that such newspapers as the Dispatch, should give their readers a correct idea of the workings of the silver act of 1890, which the above is not The United States does not permanently expend a dollar in the purchase of silver bullion. The government purchases 4,-500,000 ounces a month, at the market price, and pays for the same by an issue of legal-tender silver notes to the bullion value of the metal. At most, the first installment necessary to purchase the first 4,500,000 ounces is all the money that the government can possibly have invested in the transaction, amounting to about \$4,500,000. It amounts, however, to simply taking and putting away a certain number of ounces of silver bullion and issuing notes to its intrinsic value. Nevertheless, one of the papers of the country, which can claim to have more than average intelligence, gives its readers to understand that the money to purchase 54,000,000 ounces of silver bullion is taken out of the treasury, presumably not less than \$54,000,000 they were in the very depths of the a year. Such a statement is as misleadslough of despond, and professional | ing as a statement well can be, and it calamityites had no trouble in making | concerns so important a subject that it is of the utmost importance to have the fact stated.

HOLMAN IS NOT ALONE.

The New York Morning Advertiser, a paper with a weakness to be on the Democratic side, prints an editorial headed "Sand-bag Holman" and two paragraphs of a rather scurrilous flavor. This is the way the Advertiser begins its Holman editorial:

When candidate William S. Holman sets out upon his occasional electioneering tours through Dearborn county, Indiana, he places a few ears of corn under his buggyseat to bait his faithful steed en route. Another receptacle or two under the seat contains bait for himself, and, thus equipped he is ready for at least a week's hard driv-

It then says that his recent resolutions in the House indicate that he proposes to restrict the necessary expenditures of the government "to a point ruinous to the business of the country"-that, as chairman of the appropriations committee, he "has ears of corn and cold ham under the buggy-seat." It recalls his recent interview, in which he indicated that he was opposed to so much expenditure for the navy and coast defenses, declaring that cheap sand-bags had years ago proved the best defense. While Mr. Holman deserves to be criticised and ridiculed as a man who insists that statesmanship is in saving halfdollars, it is but fair to add that his whole party in the House voted for the resolutions declaring his policy, and deserve all of the criticism and irony that the Advertiser bestows upon Holman.

In case we should have war with Chili and at its close dictate terms of peace. as of course we would, it might be an opportune time for the United States to acquire a coaling station and point of naval rendezvous in the South Pacific. The island of Juan Fernandez, the veritable Robinson Crusoe's island, would be a good place for this. It lies about four hundred miles west of Valparaiso in the open Pacific. It has a fine harbor, delightful climate, productive soil, and is capable of being fortified to any desired extent. It is owned by Chili, but she makes no use of it. When the Nicaragua canal is completed a United States naval station on this island might prov very useful in protecting American interests.

IF Chili tries to blockade the Straits of Magellan against the passage of United States vessels there will be a fight, Those straits are a world's highway, over which Chili has no control. An attempt on her part to close them against United States vessels would be tantamount to a declaration of war. A naval officer at Washington is reported as saying that inside of ten days the Miantonomoh will start for Valparaiso; that she will be joined by the Atlanta and the Chicago, and that they will pass through the Straits of Magellan. He is said to have added: "If there is any obstruction there it will be swept out of the way." That is right.

NEWSPAPERS of the mugwump variety, always ready to belittle their own country, are making haste to say that the United States in a war with Chili will be likely to fare ill and that such a measure is unwise. Yet these same papers are the ones to make loudest complaints in time of peace of the indignities that American citizens are frequently made to suffer in foreign countries owing to the prevailing belief that this government will not resent such insults. Under this administration that time-honored belief is likely to receive a jolt, mugwump protests to the contrary notwithstanding.

GOVERNOR CHASE spent a part of Saturday and Sunday in Michigan City visiting the penitentiary, and preaching in the Congregational Church, on Sunday, to a large congregation. He also conducted services in the penitentiary. The Michigan City

He gave the prisoners an excellent talk, which

the day the Governor held private conversations with a number of the convicts, regarding their applications for pardons and other matters which they desired to call his attention to. What effect the interviews will have is hard to in agine, but it is understood that as a result of his visit here at least one man will be liberated soon. The Governor received many attentions from the citizens of Michigan City, and from there went to South Bend, where he

It is not too soon for music lovers in Indiana to take notice of the fact that the

than any other similar entertainment to be held in any other Western city. The managers have been fortunate in securing some of the greatest musical celebrities of the day, incluing Madame Fursch-Madi, Miss Margaret Reid, Campanin; and others, who with Walter Damrosch's orchestra, will make a combination of attractions seldom equaled. It speaks well for the musical taste of the people of this city and other parts of the State that they are found willing to support high-class entertainments of this kind They are in the best sense educational, a good thing for the city and for the people. Lovers of music in Indiana who wish to enjoy the greatest treat of the coming season need not look beyond the capital of

A WASHINGTON special to the Louisville Courier-Journal says:

their own State.

Mr. Kinney Ray, of Indiana, has been appointed by Chairman Holman a messenger to the appropriations committee. The place pays \$1,200 per year. Ray is a relative of Judge Holman. The way that man Holman looks out for the public interests is truly admirable.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

What was Lincoln's definition of a republic and what is the difference between the repub-lics of France, Mexico and the United States! Lincoln once referred to "a government of the people, by the people, for the people." France has a President elected by the Senate and Deputies for seven years, but his functions are more like those of a constitutional king. He does not appoint the Cabinet, but the Ministry is made by some leader who represents the majority of the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is partly chosen by the people and partly by the Deputies. The Chamber of Deputies corresponds to our House of Representatives, and the membership is chosen by the people. It practically shapes the government, as it makes the Ministers, that is, its majority does. There are no State governments as in the United States. Mexico elects a President and Vice-president by popular vote, also a Congress, and the States have Governors and local legislatures like the United States. The President in the United States is chosen by an to its Senators and Representatives. He makes his Cabinet, and, whatever Congress may be, the President is the administration. The Senate is chosen by State legislatures, the House by the people. All local regulations and matters of local police are reserved to the States, each of which has a government and a Legis-

To the Editor of the indianapolis Journal: In case the election of President goes to the House, does each member vote! On the present basis how would Indiana's vote go? L. B. M. In electing a President the House votes by States. On the present basis Indiana's vote would be cast for a Democrat, because a majority of the State's Representative were chosen by that party.

> BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Difference of Opinion.

"Did you ever write any Beautiful Sno poetry?" "I tried it once, but the editor pronounced i beautiful slush."

His Regular Task. "Wonder where the immortal bard got his id that all the world's a stage?" "From mythology, I guess. used to hold it up right along."

Management

The Girl-The new boarder thinks he ought have another pat o' butter with his cakes Mrs. Hashcroft-He don't get it. Give him two cakes instead of three.

His Antetype. Hungry Higgins-They say-that is the paper does-that any common, ordinary individgle can

find some distinguished man 'at looks like him-or 'at he looks like, to put it more correct. I ain' never seed the one't looks like me yet. Weary Watkins-No, I guess not. Pore old Jonah is dead these many years, now.

Not Improvident.

"Aha! You begged a dime from me to get meal, and here I find you buying a drink with it exclaimed the experimental philanthropist. "Not much you don't," answered the object throwing a dollar on the bar. "That there dime yourn mebbe won't be spent for a week. I'm not one o' them as spends their money as soon as they earns it."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE late Cardinal Manning was the first Englishman to receive the scarlet hat since the time of Cardinal Wolsey and the Re formation. His immediate predecessor Cardinal Wiseman, was of Irish birth.

Dr. ABBOTT says that if Adam had saved \$100 a day for six thousand years, and had found no bank to give him interest, he would have saved less than Cornelius Vanderbilt is worth to-day. "Yet these two

AMONG the exhibits to be made at the world's fair by a Paris jewelry establishment will be the extraordinary "blue diamond," which is almost unique in the world of precious stones, and two of the Mazarin diamonds, and they were bequeathed by a cardinal of that name to Louis XIV, who made them the nucleus of the afterward famous crown jewels. At the sale of the royal collection two or three years ago the other five passed into the lands of private purchasers.

It was a singular complaint that was lately brought against the ministry of the Rev. V. G. Sheely, a Presbyterian clergyman in Bridgville, Pa. The congregation found fault with him because he refused to praise the dead of his parish as much as the relatives remaining desired. Mr. Sheely declared that some of his late parisbioners were undeserving of even a indly notice, and he resigned his office. This incident raises the question of the duty of a ciergyman when he is called upon to bury a person of notoriously evil life. The Episcopalians escape such possible em-

A LONDON bookseller was recently caught napping. He advertised a rare old volume for 20 shillings, which was worth perhaps double that number of pounds. An occasional customer called two dars after the catalogue had been published, and asked with an unconcerned face, but trembling nerves, to be allowed to purchase the treasure. The salesman smiled, and said that he was too late. He added, moreover, that on the day after the publication of the catalogue no fewer than five hundred letters had been sent to the firm for the rarity. The lucky man whose letter was first opened secured the prize.

MR. L. W. COLBY, Attorney-general for the prosecution of Indian depredation claims, has sent to President Harrison the following self-explanatory letter: "I take pleasure in sending you a product of the labor of a resident of the Western plains in the shape of a riding-bridle and whip made of horsehair. These were manufactured from hair taken from Linden Tree, the his-U. S. Grant by the Sultan of Turkey, and now owned by me. Please accent the gift as a sample of the skill and artistic taste of the cowboys of what was formerly known

as he Great American desert." COLONEL MCCLURE, of Philadelphia. states that, after the battle of Shiloh, he went to Abraham Lincoln and urged him to remove Grant from his command and send him home to Galena. Lincoln remained silent for a long time, and at last gathered himself up in his chair, and, with was handsomely entertained by Hon. Clem man; he fights." Lincoln had never met Grant, and had no personal feeling in the matter, but had settled it in his own mind that Grant was the right man in the right gress met on Dec. 7, and no rules have under government managers cheaper been adopted yet, and no progress has and as well as by private individ- majority in the House to support the will be the finest ever held here, and finer unsettle Lincoln's determination.

Report of the Chilian Promotor Fiscal on the Attack on American Sailors.

Haring Effort to Ignore the Testimony of Witnesses Who Showed Conclusively that the Shooting Was Done by the Police.

An English Correspondent Who Is Doing All He Can to Stir Up Strife.

Wants to Sell Chili a War Vessel and Spreading False Reports Concerning the United States-The Magellan Strait Story.

FIXED TO SUIT CHILIANS.

Report of the Promotor Fiscal on the Valpa-

raiso Outrage Not Based on Facts. NEW YORK, Jan. 19 .- The World this norning prints the following copyrighted cable dispatch from its Valparaiso correspondent: It is true that the Chilian government notified Captain Evans, of the Yorktown, that it was unable to guarantee the safety of the refugees on board his ship if he undertook to transfer them to any departing steamers, and that neither could the government prevent any steamer on which they took passage from being searched in any Chilian port at which the vessel might touch while on her way north. There was no change of mind on the part of the Chilian authorities in regard to these refugees. In proof of this it is only necessary to look at the facts. In the following statement, from a high authority, it is claimed that the government was powerless in the premises: government of Chili has no right, under the Constitution of the electoral vote of States equal in each State | country, to interfere with the courts or with the public prosecutors, and the go ernment could not prevent the seizure of any rafugees in any port of Chili they touched at on their way in any direction to a neutral port." This plain and direct statement of the law and the facts should put at rest the notion, if any such exists, that the surrender of the refugees to the American authorities had a stout and tight string attached to it.

> The report of the promotor fiscal to the udge of crimes on the Baltimore affair bas been given to the public, and there has been time to examine it. This document, which contains eight thousand words, says that efforts were directed from the first to ascertain the origin of the trouble, but that they were unavailing. Several different accounts of the affair were received. The commandant of police states that the row began in some unknown tavern in one part of the city. Another witness says that it began by the American sailors beating Chilian sailor in an altogether different part of the town. The Chilian police say it began with a fight between a left-handed Chilian sailor and an American. And, last of ail, the incident is reported to have been commenced by some Chilians' spitting in the faces of the American sailors in the street. A crowd near by was waiting to attack them should they resent the insult, so it was said at the time. The Baltimore's men took refuge on a tram car, but the crowd stopped the car and hauled the men out, beating them with sticks and stones and knifing them.

> WHAT THE CHILIANS CLAIM. The promotor fiscal has accepted the story that the trouble began with the resenting by the Americans of the spitting in their faces by some Chilians. For all that, my information leads me to believe that the attack broke out simultaneously in different parts of the city, as charged in President Harrison's message. This is denied by the Chilians, and the promotor closes the introduction to his report by asserting that the fight owes its origin to two drunken Baltimore sailors striking a Chilian sailor. He then recounts a list of the injured, and says it has only been possible to establish the culpability of four men. The testimony of James Johnson and Charles Langin, two of the Baltimore's

> crew, whose testimony was taken here, was rejected in the following language:

"How is it if, as Johnson deposes, they

left the house together, and went together to the scene of the occurrence, it results that they did not know each other, nor had they spoken to each other until they met at the scene of boatswain's mate Riggin's death? How is it that before knowng Langin he deposes that on the day of the occurrence they were dining together in the boarding-house? And Johnson also says that on the day of the occurrence he dined together with Langin in an eatinghouse in Cochrane street. Moreover, is it ossible that the act of raising a wounded man and the knowing if he walks or not, could pass unobserved under such or any other circumstances? The conclusion s drawn that people who indulge in such nconsistencies are not worthy of belief.' He says further that this testimony is contradicted by that of numerous witnesses, which fully proves that it is not possible to attribute Riggin's death to the police, but that it was the work of some inknown person thus far undetected. will add that the testimony of these numerous witnesses is as full of inconsistencies as is that of Johnson and Langin. Further, their testimony confirms much of Johnson's and Langin's, such as the raising of Riggin up, the calling for liquor and the holding of Riggin's head on Johnson's shoulder

who fired the shot. Langin's testimony was substantially "When Riggin arose the first time two policemen came up. They drew short swords and knocked him down again. They then stood back and let the crowd beat him. After ward a squad of soldiers approached and marched by twos under command of a mounted officer. They marched to within six teet from where Johnson was holding Riggin in his arms, there halted and the first two soldiers leveled their guns and fired at the two American sailors. FIRED ON BY SOLDIERS.

hearing shots, etc. But no one testified

"I was about fifteen feet on one side." continued Langin. "No one was between me and them, the crowd being back of the soldiers at that moment. No other shots were fired by any one. I distinctly saw the soldiers level their rifles at the Baltimore's men and fire. The crowd had drawn back when the soldiers come up, leaving a clear passage between Riggin and the soldiers. After the first shot was fired the soldiers pressed forward a little and I could not see the second man who fired, but I am sure t was one of the leading soldiers who

Many witnesses exist who are as ready to say that the shot was fired by the police as there are that deny it. Then follows the report of the expert on the bullet-hole. The promotor says: "Opinion is divided on this point among doctors still, and while they assert their opinion that it was caused by a rifle bullet, it is rejected because they give no reason for the opinion. Dre. Cavallo and Calderon maintain that they cannot tell if a bullet caused Riggin's death, and give as a reason that they saw the body the day after death. This is accepted. The Chilian experts express the opinion that the holes in the shirt may ave been made by a large-sized revolver. but can give no what caused the holes in the neckerchief. Lieutenant McCrea expressed the same opinion, but says the hole in the shirt was caused by a rifle bullet. He made a strong point of the fact that the report of fire-arms was so slight, notwithstanding evidence that there was a great tumult in the street. The evidence s conflicting as to whether one or two

The promotor tries to make a strong point in the following language in order to

mind a number of incidents which admit of no other course but to reject their evidence. Johnson deposes that he held Riggin's head on his breast when two shots were fired on the group formed by them, and they produce as proof the neckerchief of the sailer pierced by a bullet. If this had been so, is it possible that a rifle-ball, which can perforate several persons, would not have touched him? If what they assert be true they ought to have exhibited the bloodstains which must have remained on the shirt. In all his deposition Johnson forgets this incident, which would have given a greater coloring of truth to his assertions." The promotor then asks: "Is it possible to believe them? The plain answer to this question is the unquestioned facts. The bullet passed diagonally down-ward through the loose shirt of Johnson and into Riggin's body. It could have done so and passed two inches from his breast."

THE FINAL FINDINGS. In the case of Turnbull there is much conflicting testimony, but on the strength of admission by Carlos Gomez that he used a knife against Turnbull, and the evidence of two witnesses that Jose Ahumada inflicted blows on Americans and that Federico Rodriguez stabbed Riggin in the hip, they find them guilty, but add that there is no evidence to show that Turnbull's death was caused by wounds in-flicted by Carlos Gomez. John Davidson, a Baltimore sailor, is found guilty of hit ting with a stone a one-armed Chilian sailor who was knifing an American sailor. The final findings were as follows: "I ask the court to condemn Federico Rodriguez to a miner punishment in minimum degree of from sixty-one to 5:0 days; Carlos Gomez to minor punishment in maximum degree for three years; John Davidson to prison in medium degree from ten years to fifteen years; Jose Ahuamada to prison in medium degree from three years and one day to five years.

A gentleman who understands the Chilpeople and government pretty well says it is difficult to say what is the motive some of the government's conduct unless it be war. Some things can be explained away, and some other things can't. metimes they seem to be bent on making difficulties and adding insult to insult. They have a very good opinion of themselves, and fancy they are very great diplomates, but they seem to care precious little for the diplomatic rights of others. Among some of them, so says my informant, the opinion prevails that the United States would not condescend to fight so inferior a foe, but among very many others there exists the insane belief that she would not

One of the latest disclosures is the enrious fact that Thompson, the correspondent of the London Times, is trying to sell the Chilian government a man-of-war. This man is active in other directions. It is he who has caused to be inserted in the Chilian papers selections from a lot of Enopean journals to the effect that the nited States has no navy worth noticing. and that Chili could, with just no trouble at all, sink all her ships and levy a contribution on San Francisco.

The Chilians, when pressed hard, are orcer! to admit they would, of necessity, be compelled to submit to the United States in the end. That would be tempered, however, and they would be let down very easy by their superior diplomacy.

The Chilian war ships have had steam up for the last four or five days, and have more or less torpedo practice every day. The authorities now give out that the ships are to go to the south for exercise. The general accepted rumor, though, is that they have been ordered to the Straits of Magellan, with the intention of lying in wait for Admiral Walker and the White squadron in case he should be ordered to the West coast. This may or may not be true, but there is no doubt that the ships are in fighting trim and ready for action.

AN ALARMING RUMOR.

Report that Chilian War Ships Will Meet Our Vessels in Magellan Straits.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19-"There are three Chilian war vessels in the straits of Magellan," said a naval officer yesterday. They are not obstructing that important ocean highway against vessels of any nation, but there is an understanding between the State Department and the Navy Department that the presence of Chilian vessels is intended as a menace against the passage of any more war vessels of the United States from Atlantic to Pacific waters. Inside of ten days the Miantonomoh, one of the etrongest war ships in the world, will start for Valparaiso in company with the Newark. At Montevideo the Atlanta and Chicago will oin them. These vessels, accompanied by the cruiser Bennington, are not only going to the Straits of Magellan, but are going right on through. If there is any obstruction there it will be swept out of the way. They are going to Valparaiso, and nothing will stop them.

The above statement was made by an ficer who knew his authority, and meant every word of it. His name cannot be given, solely because it would cost him his official position. He is one of the bravest and most efficient men in our navy. He added, with a smile: "I expect a short and decisive commencement and conclusion of the entire Chilian matter in the Straits of Magellan."

OPPOSED TO LOTTERIES.

Louisiana Republicans Denounce the New Orleans Swindle-Administration Indorsed.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19 .- The Republican State convention to-day adopted a platform and nominated candidates for office. The platform pledges unswerving devotion to Republican principles; favors an honest ballot and a fair count; declares it essential to the continuance of the government that the fifteenth amendment should be enforced; denounces the Democratic party. which has maintained itself by violence and fraud; protests against political intimidation and the methods which have so long disgraced the State; favors liberal appropriations for free public schools; indorses the present levee system and the sugar bounty; commends the wise and statesmanlike administration of Benjamin Harrison; recommends the delegates from this State to support the renomination of Harrison; denounces trusts and monopolies, and opposes the Louisiana lottery and the revenue amendment, and any scheme that proposes to legalize gambling. There was onsiderable applause when the anti-lottery plank in the platform was read.

Resolutions were also reported reading out of the Republican party any Repub-lican who shall vote for Samuel D. Mc-Enery, the champion of white supremacy, or Murphy J. Foster, who was the leader of a mob which shot down unarmed and defenseless colored men in the fall of 1887. Warmoth was roundly denounced, and the minittee caustically arraigned the bolting faction of the Republican party.

The committee on nominations reported the following ticket: Governor, A. H. Leonard, of Caddo; Lieutenant-governor, H. Dudley Coleman, of New Orleans; Secretary of State, T. Voisin, of St. John; Treasurer, G. B. Darrall, of St. Mary; Anditor, Charles A. Fontelien, of Iberia; Attorney-general, Judge John Yoist, of Pointe Coupee; Superintendent of Public Education, E. S. Stoddard, of New Orleans. Voisin, the nominee for Secretary of State, is the only negro on the ticket. After adopting the platform the convention nominated for State officers the names submitted by the committee, with the single exception of substituting L. A. Martinell, of Orleans, for Superintendent of Education. in place of E. S. Stoddart Four delegates to the national convention for the State at large were then selected. The first name proposed to head the delegation was that of ex-Governor W. H. Kellogg, who was unanimously elected. The list was then completed by electing

Prudes Will Not Be Offended.

Major Andrew Hero, J. M. Vance and R. F.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—It is understood the Academy of Fine Arts will display a contrast with former exhibitions in a very general suppression of the nude. The mintings of nude figures at former exhibitions have always been the subject of more or less comment. There will be very little of it to be seen at the approaching exhibition. A number of prominent society women protested against the nude pictures demonstrate the falsity of the assertion of displayed at last year's exhibition and Johnson and Langin: "These bring to quite a controversy arose over the matter